

Clahane

Ó ghrinneall na farraige
go barr na haille
Seabed to clifftop

Athair an fhomhuireáin nua-aimseartha

Rugadh John Phillip Holland i dteachín garda cósta i Lios Ceannúir sa bhliain 1841. Dhíol sé a chéad fhomhuireán, *USS Holland*, le cabhlach na Stát Aontaithe in 1900. Bhain cabhláigh na Breataine agus na Seapáine úsáid as a dheartháí fomhuireáin freisin.

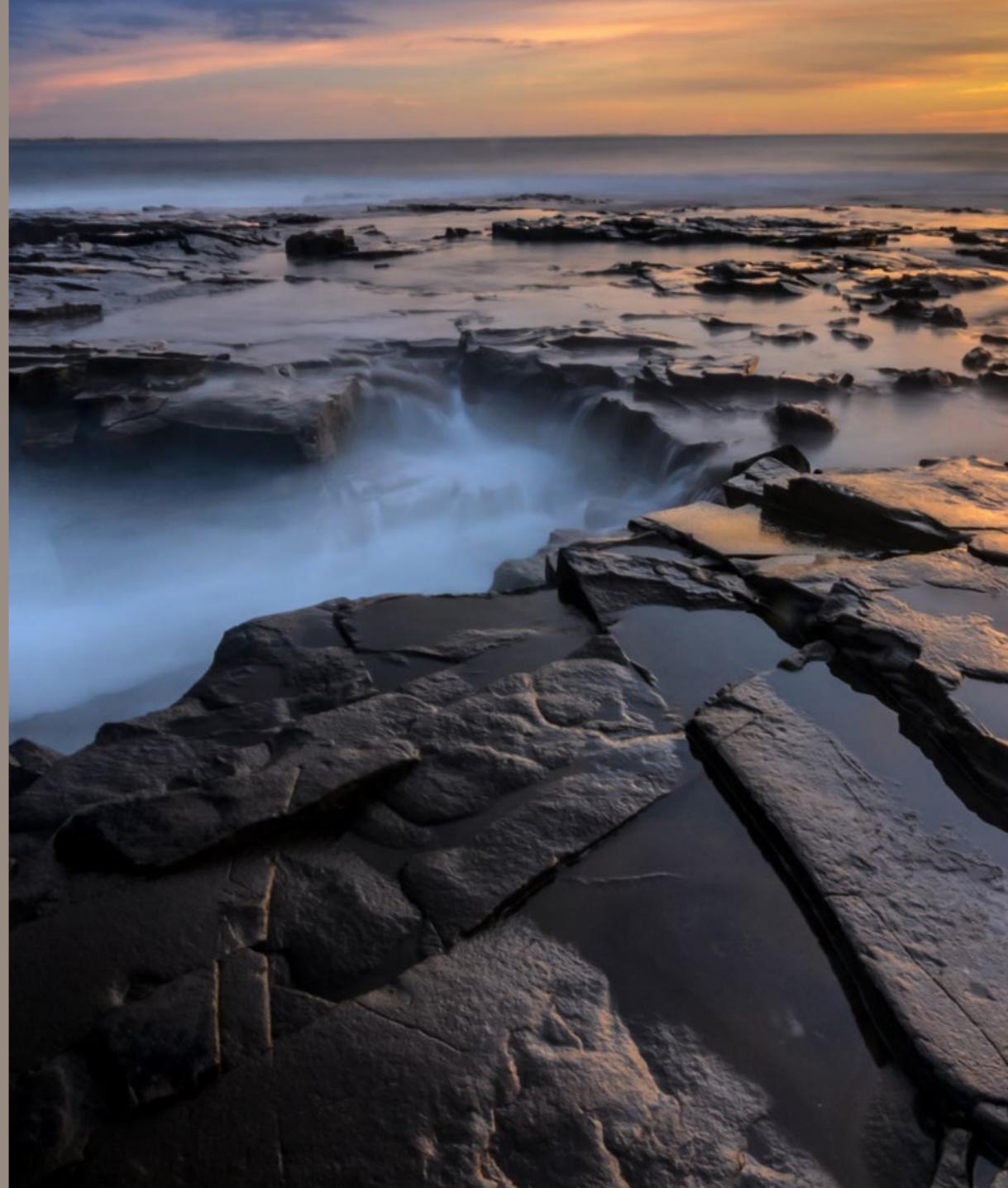
Father of the modern submarine

*John Phillip Holland was born in a coastguard's cottage in nearby Liscannor in 1841. He sold his first submarine, the *USS Holland*, to the US navy in 1900. The British and Japanese navies also adopted his submarine designs.*



"un-cluckawn DINE"

An Clochán Doimhin



Roinneann sciolteanna doimhne (grioga) na blocanna (clinteanna) ar phábhálacha aolchoileach an Bhoirne

© Kathryn Conway

Deep cracks (grikes) divide the blocks (clints)
of the Burren's limestone pavements

© Kathryn Conway

John Phillip Holland ag fágáil a fhomhuireáin, 1898
Le caoinchead ó Paterson Museum
John Phillip Holland emerging from his submarine, 1898
Courtesy of Paterson Museum



- 1 Caith tamall i measc na lochán carraigé agus ag snámh sna huiscí mórrítmpeall ar thrá an Chlochán Doimhín.
Explore Atlantic rock pools and the swimming area around Clahane beach.

- 2 Téigh sa tóir ar bhia mara is friseáilte ón Atlanach i sráidbhaile Lios Ceannúir.
Find the freshest Atlantic seafood in Liscannor village.

- 3 Léim ar an rothar agus tabhair faoi Rotharbhealach Bhoirne ón Leacht go Lios Dúin Bhearna, rotharbhealach a áirítear i measc an deich rotharbhealach is fearr ar domhan.
Pedal the Burren Cycleway, rated one of the world's top ten, from Lehinch to Lisdoonvarna.

Carn cloch phábhála taobh leis an bPríomhshráid, Lios Ceannúir thart ar 1900
Le caoinchead ó Leabharlann Náisiúnta na hÉireann
A pile of paving slabs at the side of Main Street, Liscannor around 1900
Courtesy of National Library of Ireland

Ag siúl ar ainmhithe mara ársa

Más ag siúl ar chosáin chathrach atá tú, tá seans maith ann gur ag siúl ar leac Lios Ceannúir atá tú.

Tá rianta iontaisí ainmhithe mara atá 320 milliún bliain d'aois le fáil sa leac a chairéalaítar thart ar Lios Ceannúir agus Aillte an Mhothair.

Bhaintí go leor úsáidí éagsúla as an gcloch. Bhíodh leapacha níos tibhe in úsáid mar chloch thógála do shéipéil mheánaoiseacha agus don Mhionta Ríoga i Londain. Bhíodh leapacha níos tanaí in úsáid d'urláir, pábháil, fálú agus ábhar dín. Agus tá fós.

Ag deireadh an 19ú haois, bhíodh an chloch á heaspórtáil ó Chuan Lios Ceannúir. Is ag an gcuán a bhíodh an chloch á gearradh agus á snású freisin. Bhíodh na leaca á n-iompar ag craenacha gaile isteach sna longa a bhí ag fanacht.

Treading on ancient marine creatures

Walk city pavements and you may be stepping on Liscannor flagstone.

The flagstone quarried around Liscannor and the Cliffs of Moher carries the fossil tracks of 320-million-year-old marine creatures.

The stone had many uses. Thicker beds made good building stone for medieval churches and London's Royal Mint. Thinner beds produced flags for flooring, paving, fencing and roofing. They still do.

In the late 19th century the stone was exported from Liscannor harbour where it was also cut and polished. Steam cranes lifted the flags into waiting ships.



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